

**HISTORICAL  
DICTIONARY  
OF CHAD**

*Third Edition*

**SAMUEL DECALO**

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by  
**SAMUEL DECALO**

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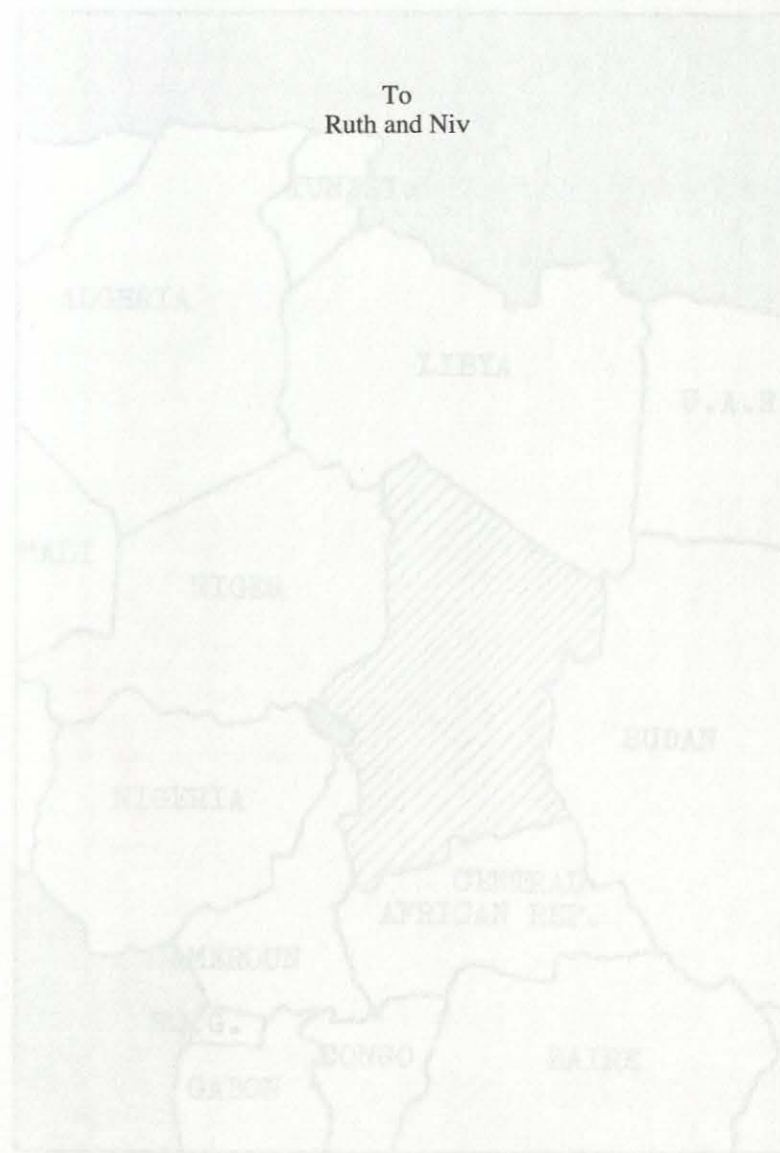
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## Bibliography

As is true for much of francophone Africa, the student of Chad must rely to a large extent upon written material in French. With a few notable exceptions, the first books in English only began appearing in the 1970s. The bibliography that follows (which omits much of the more ephemeral material included in the second edition), though substantial, is not all-inclusive, and it emphasizes the social sciences in particular. It lists many of the English-language sources on Chad and a comprehensive selection of the more important literature in French and other European languages, arranged under a number of broad topical headings. Unlike in several other African states, few books or pamphlets of any substance are published in N'Djamena, and those that are, tend to be extremely difficult to trace or obtain abroad. (The exception is, of course, government material and publications of INTSH.) For this reason, only the most valuable and/or easily accessible locally published material is listed here. As a further guide to prospective researchers, the following very brief bibliographic comments might be of some use.

For general information on this region of Africa (the former Afrique Equatoriale Française) and/or Chad's role within its historical evolution, Balandier's book *The Sociology of Black Africa* is invaluable (see General Works), as are the works of Bovill, Cornevin, Gide, Hallett, and Thompson and Adloff. The substantial bibliography on archaeology and prehistory is merely a very selective sampling of the voluminous amount of material published on Chad's distant past. That so much has been written in this field is both a tribute to the many archaeological puzzles and gems in Chad (see ARCHAEOLOGY) and to the large number of world-renowned scholars who have devoted their energies to their discovery and deciphering. Even the archaeological neophyte can point out the significance of the various writings of Arkell, Coppens, Fuchs, Courtin, Griaule, Huard, Jean Paul Lebeuf, Lhote, and Mauny.

Published accounts of early missions of exploration tend sometimes to confuse the contemporary reader with data that are either contradictory, since disproved, or crowded with minutiae of lesser importance today. This has never been the case with the works by the two foremost explorers of the Chad region, Heinrich Barth and especially Gustav Nachtigal. The latter's multivolume *Sahara und Sudan* is now available



in English, with the expert translation and annotations by Allan and Humphrey Fisher; the volumes dealing with Nachtigal's trek from Fezzan to Bornu and, after side-trips, on to Ouadai and Egypt remain to this day invaluable, highly readable and vivid testimonials to an era barely past in Chad. One could also read with great profit the twin books by the French author André Gide, though these refer to his travels in the region in the early part of the 1920s.

The historical section of the bibliography encompasses a large number of works. Among those especially valuable are those by Boahen (whose work is seminal), Cohen (especially important for the study of Bornu, which is not thoroughly covered in this dictionary), Ferrandi (interesting for his summary, at times biased, of the French conquest of the region), Berre and Bret (who have helped open up the history of Dar Sila and the Daju), the Fishers, the two Gentils, Malval (whose work, flawed by the inclusion of trivia, gossip, and inaccuracies, still provides a useful chronological summary), P. Gentil (on the French campaigns in Chad), the Lebeufs, B. G. Martin, Palmer (*The Bornu, Sahara, and Sudan* is a classic), Pacques, Tubiana, Urvoy, and Zeltner. Also noteworthy are the works that attempt (Adeleye, Babikir) to rehabilitate the slave-raiding reputation of Rabah (descendants exist in the area) by casting him as an early anticolonialist hero, and the slow addition to the works (listed here, and under Religion) on the Franco-Sanussiyya campaigns in the Sahara.

The range of anthropological-sociological works is especially comprehensive, though not every ethnic group or subject matter has received equal treatment by scholars (and some groups still remain relatively ignored). There is also a paucity of comparative studies and a nearly complete absence of comprehensive studies encompassing all the ethnic groups within the territorial limits of Chad. Among the best studies are those of the prolific Adler (see in particular his joint work with Zempleni, *Le Baton de l'Aveugle*, on the Moundang), d'Arbaumont, Bouquet, Briggs (whose work *Tribes of the Sahara*, along with Capot-Rey's *Le Sahara Français*, is seminal), Cabot, Jean Chapelle, Cline, Dumas-Champion on the Masa, Fuchs (whose important research is in German, which unfortunately limits his academic audience), Hagenbrucher's study of the Bulala, and Jaulin (especially his *La Mort Sara*).

The Lebeuf husband-wife team dominates many fields of research on Chad. Though somewhat dated, Annie Lebeuf's *Les Populations du Tchad* is still an excellent summary of the Sahelian ethnic groups, while her *Les Principautés Kotoko* is the seminal study of this ethnic group. She has also published widely in collaboration with other scholars and with her husband, Jean Paul Lebeuf. The latter's voluminous work is, of course, widely cited, and especially his *Etudes Kotoko*. Of prime importance also is Le Rouvreur's seminal *Sahéliens et Sahariens du Tchad*,

probably the best and most comprehensive compendium on Chad's northern and central ethnic groups, including their history. Though for long out of print, this monumental study and Le Cornec's equally widely cited study of Chadian politics in the colonial era (see the section on Politics) are the best introductory combinations for the novice on Chad. Le Rouvreur's focus on the Sahelian/Saharan ethnic groups (also the focus of the forementioned Annie Lebeuf book) can be supplemented, for the Sara south, by the excellent Lanne summary article. Pairault's rather specialized research also deserves to be noted as well as Pouillon's (especially his article on power among the Hadjeray, published in *L'Homme*) and the Tubianas' extremely voluminous research on the Zaghawa. Finally, one should note Harmattan's 1994 publication of the important recent INTSH colloquium on problems of Chadian identities, and Reyna's several studies of marriage, divorce, and family planning.

For those interested in politics and contemporary affairs, coverage in English is at last adequate, though for more detailed or in-depth insights French sources still remain vital. Of note are the various annuals that carry solid chapters on Chad, and the various periodicals and/or weeklies that provide intermittent coverage (*West Africa*, *Afrique Contemporaine*, *Politique Africaine*.) For sometimes remarkably detailed information, not easily available even in French sources, the fortnightly *Africa Confidential* is indispensable, though its coverage of Chad is intermittent. Unfortunately some former staple sources of information, such as the venerable *Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines* (also known as *Le Mois en Afrique*) and the annual *African Contemporary Record*, stopped publishing in the late 1980s. One should also note Ballard's brief, and by now dated, treatment of Chad in the joint chapter on the AEF states in Carter's *National Unity and Regionalism in Eight African States*, the important articles by Biarnes, Casteran, Decraene, Gueriviere, and Lemarchand (the latter in English).

Gonidec's slim, and dated, volume in the "Political and Constitutional" series on Africa, which he edited for Berger-Levrault, is useful for Chad's former constitutions and structures, as are many of the articles appearing in the French journals *Penant* and *Revue Juridique et Politique* (and in particular those by Seid). As previously noted, Le Cornec's *Histoire Politique du Tchad de 1900 à 1962* is seminal and without any competition. The study pays particular attention to Chad's traditional framework and provides a survey, in great detail, of the critical 1945 to 1960 years—replete with lists of assembly delegates and the like not available in any other secondary source.

As one approaches the more contemporary era, articles in English become plentiful. The Adloffs' *Conflict in Chad* is a good summary of the causes and evolution of the rebellion, as are Kelly's and Nolutshungu's books, also in English. However, the two extremely meticulously researched books by the modest Buijenhuijs are without peer, just as his third



work, on Chad's 1993 national conference, is at present the only one available on this recent event. Finally, one must mention the well-prepared second edition of the *Area Handbook for Chad* (published by the U.S. Government Printing Office), which covers practically the entire range of subjects connected with Chad. Not only is it an invaluable work for all who must rely exclusively upon English sources for an understanding of Chad, but also it could well serve as the first work to be read.

In economics, a variety of annuals, periodicals, and official documents provide ongoing coverage of Chad. Among those one could note *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens*, the publications of the French government and the Bureau pour le Développement de la Promotion Agricole, and the "Etudes et Statistiques" series of the Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (formerly the BCEAEC). Bouquet's articles are also invaluable, as well as those by Cabot, the ORSTOM reports of Couty, and Diguimbayé's contributions. The latter, as minister of planning and coordination, edited the key—though now dated—*L'Eessor du Tchad*, which contains valuable data and maps widely cited and used by other scholars and publications. Equally excellent summaries and surveys of Chad's economy are to be found in English as well, as in the International Monetary Fund's volume 1 of *Surveys of African Economies* (1968) and in the World Bank's booklet *Chad: Development Potential and Constraints* (1974) and more recent publications. (It should be noted that some of the statistics in the latter publications are difficult to reconcile with those provided in equally authoritative French studies or with data published in N'Djamena.)

In the area of scientific studies one should note in particular the numerous projects undertaken under the auspices of ORSTOM. (Most of the more technical works are not listed in the bibliography, but a comprehensive catalogue is available directly from N'Djamena or Paris.) Also of importance is the early work of Arnaud, Cabot's research on the Logone, Capot-Rey's *Borkou et Ounianga*, Beadle's *Inland Waters of Tropical Africa* (where, in jargon-free language, conditions in Lake Chad and Ounianga are presented), Le Coeur's research, the *Missions Berliet Ténéré-Tchad* report, the early but still very important three-volume *Documents Scientifiques de la Mission Tilho, 1906–1909*, and the publications of Pias, Servant, and Urvoy.

The literature on education in Chad has all along been sparse, but it is slowly being augmented. Of note is the interpretive analysis of Khayar, Clauss's book (in German), and Mbaisso's monographic survey of the educational field in general. Published work on religious themes has encompassed both traditional religion (see in particular the important work of Dalmais; that by Fuchs in German; and by Vincent in French) and Islam in Chad. Research on Islam was of particular interest to the local

French administration in light of ever-present fears of the resurgence of militant anti-French Islam. For some of the best work of this genre, see the various *Mémoires* of CHEAM, which are, unfortunately, quite difficult to refer to unless studied in Paris or duplicated from the original. Significantly more work on Islam has appeared in the last decade or so, and that of the Tubianas on the Zaghawa and Magnant's more general one are particularly useful.

André Clair has written/assembled various books and compendia of popular literature (he is, of course, especially known for his work on Niger), as have also Bebnoné and Fortier. In the field of linguistics, scholars still refer to the seminal work of Heinrich Barth. Of extreme importance is the meticulous and voluminous work by the two prolific Germans, Lukas and especially Jungraithmayr, by Le Coeur (on the Toubou), Roth-Laly (Chadic Arabic), Tubiana (Zaghawa and Mbaï), Caprile and Fortier (Mbaï), and Fedry (Dangléat), among others. There is also by now much specialized linguistic work in English, only part of which could be included here. In the field of Chadian art and music the work of Monique Brandily is solidly established. Also noteworthy is the handsome *L'Art Sao* published in 1972 by Editions Delroisse, a tribute to the artistic genius of the long-gone Sao.

Readers who wish to locate data and sources beyond what is provided in this dictionary will no doubt refer to the section on sources. For bibliographic data, especially recommended are the thorough and comprehensive publications of the Institut National Tchadien des Sciences Humaines (N'Djamena). These include the 1968 *Bibliographie du Tchad* (Sciences Humaines) by J. P. Lebeuf et al. and its 1974 supplement (M. M. Berief, *Complément à la Bibliographie du Tchad* (Sciences Humaines), and Jean Chapelle's 1968 *Documents du Dépôt Officiel d'Archives de Fort-Lamy*—all of which are among the best of their kind published by any public or private organ in Africa. For comprehensive bibliographic searches, these should be supplemented by reference to the standard sources of ongoing Africana bibliography available in most large academic libraries. For biographical or economic references, the former EDIAFRIC directories (the press is now defunct) were unequalled, though they did not always provide more than the minimum detail required by scholars.

Finally, for general sources on Chad's political and economic evolution, a number of staple publications can be recommended, most of which have been mentioned previously. These are, in particular, *Africa Research Bulletin* (both series), *West Africa*, *Politique Africaine*, *Africa Confidential*, and BEAC's "Etudes et Statistiques" series.

The books and articles in this bibliography have been organized under the following subject headings:



## General Works

Archaeology and Prehistory

Early Explorations

History

Anthropology and Sociology

Politics

Economics

Education

Science

Religion

Literature

Linguistics

Art

Tourism

Sources and Bibliographies

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